Favipiravir (T-705) protects against Nipah virus infection in the hamster model

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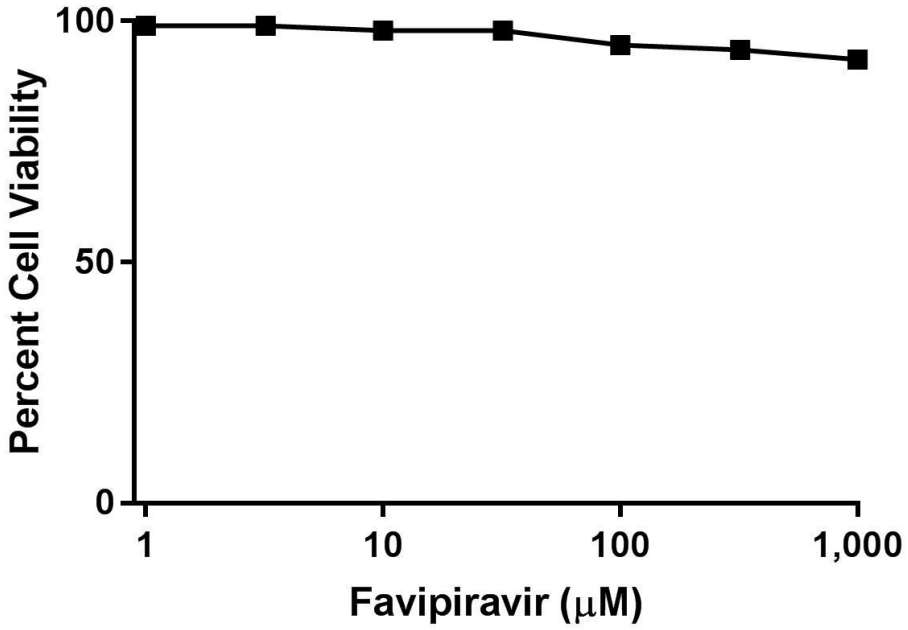
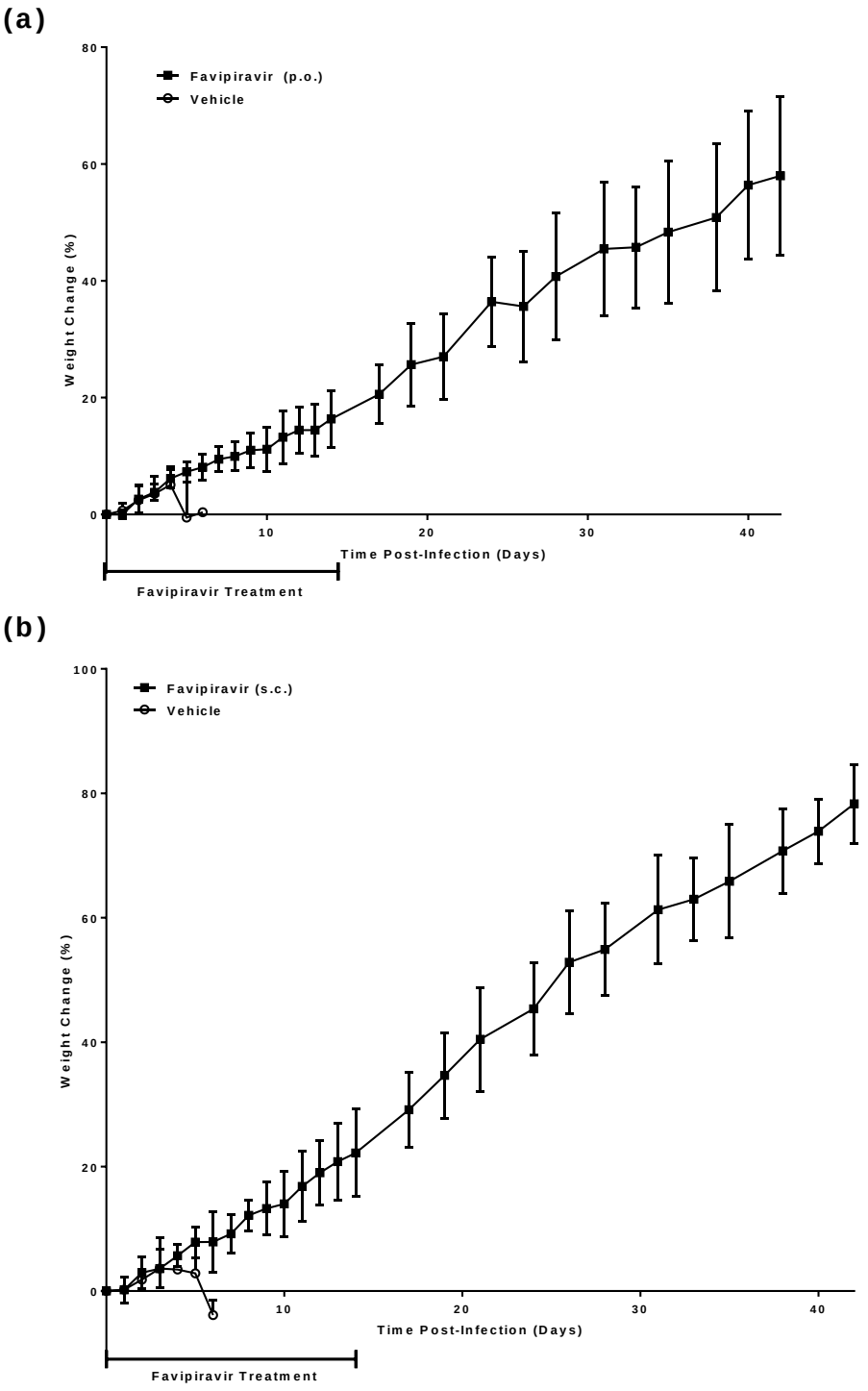


Supplemental Figure 1. Vero cells were treated with two-fold dilutions of favipiravir and cell viability was assessed using a neutral red assay. CC_{50} was determined to be >1,000 μM.



Supplemental Figure 2. Weights of infected hamsters undergoing **(a)** p.o. or **(b)** s.c. treatments. Weights were monitored daily for all infected animals through day 14 and every other day thereafter.

Group	$PRNT_{50}$	$PRNT_{90}$
Favipiravir p.o.	**<20**	**<20**
	80	**20**
	<20	**<20**
	1280	**320**
	<20	**<20**
Favipiravir s.c.	**<20**	**<20**
	80	**20**
	<20	**<20**
	80	**20**
	20	**<20**

Supplemental Table 1. Neutralizing antibody titers from *in vivo* efficacy studies. Serum collected from survivors was gamma irradiated and heat inactivated. Serum was then diluted and incubated with 50PFU NiV-M prior to infection of Vero CCL81 cells. Cells were incubated for 3 days and plaques were quantified for calculations of $PRNT_{50}$ and $PRNT_{90}$.